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بررسی شبکه‌های همکاری علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۷-۲۰۱۳

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چکیده

هدف: با توجه به اهمیت شبکه‌های هم‌تألیفی و موضوعی در گسترش تخصص‌گرایی و ارتقای کیفیت آثار علمی، هدف این پژوهش ترسیم و تحلیل شبکه‌های هم‌تألیفی و موضوعی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۷-۲۰۱۳ بود.

مواد و روش‌ها: جامعه پژوهش، تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان، نمایه شده در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۷-۲۰۱۳ است. برای تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها از نرم‌افزار HistCite، Excell و SPSS و جهت ترسیم شبکه‌ها و تحلیل آن‌ها از نرم‌افزار Citespace و Gephi استفاده شد.

یافته‌ها: تعداد تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان ۴۰۶ عنوان مقاله است که در سال‌های موردبررسی روند روبه رشدی داشته و بیش‌ترین رشد مربوط به سال ۲۰۱۷ است. الگوی هم‌تألیفی غالب پژوهشگران، الگوی ۴ نویسنده است. تعداد کل استنادهای دریافتی در سال‌های موردبررسی ۱۱۰۱ استناد و میانگین استناد به ازای هر مدرک ۳ استناد است. شاخص همکاری پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان ۵/۴۴، درجه همکاری ۰/۹۹ و ضریب همکاری ۰/۷۶۶ است. بیش‌ترین همکاری بین‌المللی پژوهشگران دانشگاه، با کشورهای سوئد، لهستان و استرالیا است. شبکه هم‌تألیفی پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ شامل ۵۷ گره و ۹۹ پیوند است.

نتیجه‌گیری: درجه همکاری حاصل از پژوهش برابر با ۰/۹۹ است که درجه همکاری به‌دست آمده نشان‌دهنده همکاری بالای پژوهشگران در تألیف مقالات است و ضریب همکاری پژوهشگران نیز برابر ۰/۷۷۶ است که نشان می‌دهد در مجموع در طی سال‌های موردبررسی، تمایل پژوهشگران به همکاری‌های علمی افزایش یافته است. نتایج این پژوهش می‌تواند ابعاد همکاری را مشخص نموده و در کمک به سیاست‌گذاری پژوهشی تأثیرگذار باشد.

واژه‌های کلیدی: پایگاه استنادی علوم، نویسندگی، شبکه همکاری علمی، شبکه هم‌تألیفی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان

مقدمه

در دهه‌های گذشته همکاری علمی بین افراد، سازمان‌های پژوهشی و کشورهای مختلف با شتاب قابل‌ملاحظه‌ای رو به افزایش گذارده است. فراهم آمدن امکان تسهیم و تبادل دانش، بهره‌گیری از اندیشه‌ها و ایده‌های جدید، استفاده از امکانات و تسهیلات ابزاری و آزمایشگاهی در هنگام شکل‌گیری همکاری‌های گروهی، عوامل مؤثری هستند که پژوهشگران و دانشگاه‌ها را به این امر تشویق می‌کنند. در محیط‌های پژوهشی

و بحث پیرامون همکاری‌های علمی، تألیف مشترک یا هم‌تألیفی رؤیت‌پذیرترین و دسترس‌پذیرترین شاخصی است که در راستای سنجش و اندازه‌گیری میزان همکاری‌های علمی به کار می‌رود. محاسبه هم‌تألیفی در انتشارات علمی به لحاظ نظری ساده بوده و به طور محسوسی با میزان همکاری‌های علمی در ارتباط است. Katz و Martin دلایلی مانند قابلیت بررسی، سهولت سنجش و پایداری در طول زمان را به عنوان مزیت مطالعات هم‌تألیفی و نمادی از مشارکت علمی برمی‌شمرند [۱].

علم است. در مجموع «شاخص همکاری» میانگین تعداد پژوهشگران در هر مقاله و «درجه همکاری» نشان‌دهنده نسبت مقالات چند نویسنده است.

با توجه به فعالیت پژوهشی ۲۱۲ عضو هیأت علمی و تعداد زیادی پژوهشگر و دانشجوی تحصیلات تکمیلی در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان، سالانه تعداد قابل توجهی مقاله در حوزه‌های موضوعی مختلف پزشکی، پیرایشکی و علوم بهداشت و سایر حوزه‌های مرتبط، توسط ایشان در مجلات مختلف علمی منتشر می‌شود. بررسی هم‌تألفی تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان می‌تواند ابعاد و وسعت همکاری در این دانشگاه را تعیین و افراد برتر از جنبه‌ها و شاخص‌های مختلف را شناسایی کند. این کار باعث تشویق پژوهشگران به فعالیت‌های گروهی و هم‌تألفی خواهد شد و از آن جا که میزان همکاری‌های نویسندگان در تولیدات علمی از شاخص‌های مؤثر در تولیدات علمی دانشگاه‌ها است می‌تواند باعث افزایش تولیدات علمی و همکاری‌های گروهی در دانشگاه و در نهایت باعث پویایی، رشد و بالندگی هرچه بیش‌تر آن شود. بررسی شبکه‌های همکاری علمی با تعیین نقاط قوت و ضعف در تولیدات و همکاری‌های علمی، باعث بهبود و بازنگری در سیاست‌گذاری‌های پژوهشی، ایجاد گروه‌های همکار تخصصی و افزایش توان سازمان‌ها در تولید علم خواهد شد.

هدف این پژوهش بررسی ساختار شبکه‌های همکاری دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۷-۲۰۱۳، به منظور تعیین میزان ارتباط شبکه‌ای و هم‌تألفی نویسندگان این دانشگاه است. هم‌چنین شناسایی نویسندگان هسته، شناسایی میزان هم‌تألفی، شناسایی نویسندگان دارای ارتباط مستمر با یکدیگر، الگوی هم‌تألفی رایج در میان نویسندگان، شاخص همکاری (میانگین تعداد نویسندگان در تألیف مقاله‌ها)، درجه همکاری، ضریب همکاری، مرکزیت درجه، مرکزیت بینایی و شبکه موضوعی مقالات، از دیگر اهداف این پژوهش است.

تخصصی شدن علوم و پیچیدگی فعالیت‌های علمی، سبب رغبت پژوهشگران به ایجاد شبکه و همکاری‌های علمی شده است که این امر باعث تشدید پدیده هم‌تألفی به عنوان مورد توجه‌ترین اشکال همکاری علمی شده است [۸،۷]. به دلیل اهمیت همکاری‌های علمی، مطالعه کم و کیف این‌گونه همکاری‌ها، موضوعی است که برای چندین دهه مورد توجه محققان حوزه علم‌سنجی قرار داشته و دارد [۹، ۱۰، ۱۱]. مطالعه همکاری‌های علمی بین پژوهشگران، اولین بار توسط پرایسدر کتاب «علم بزرگ، علم کوچک» مورد بررسی قرار گرفت [۱۲]. از آن زمان تاکنون پژوهش‌های متعددی در مورد

هم‌تألفی به معنای هم‌فکری علمی میان نویسندگان به منظور تولید یک اثر علمی است که به واسطه مشارکت دو تا چند نویسنده به منظور تولید برون‌دادی علمی با کمیت و کیفیت بالاتر نسبت به تولید و انتشار فردی اثر منجر می‌شود [۲]. برای توصیف همکاری علمی که در غالب روابط هم‌تألفی تعریف می‌شود، از تحلیل شبکه‌های اجتماعی استفاده می‌شود [۳]. شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی در واقع نوعی از شبکه‌های اجتماعی محسوب شده که به آن‌ها شبکه همکاری علمی نیز گفته می‌شود. شبکه اجتماعی را می‌توان مجموعه‌ای از گره‌ها (موجودیت‌های اجتماعی) و یال‌های (ارتباطات) مرتبط با هر یک از این گره‌ها معرفی کرد [۴].

در روش تحلیل شبکه از نظریه گراف استفاده شده و با ریاضیات بیش از آمار و تحلیل آماری سروکار دارد. در این روش از نظریه گراف‌ها و ماتریس‌ها استفاده می‌شود. سنجه‌های مرکزیت شامل مرکزیت درجه‌ای، مرکزیت بینایی، مرکزیت نزدیکی و مرکزیت بردار ویژه از جمله مهم‌ترین شاخص‌ها در تحلیل شبکه‌ای است [۵]. مرکزیت درجه‌ای به معنای تعداد ارتباطات یک گره با گره‌های دیگر است. مرکزیت بینایی، نقاط یا گره‌های واسطی هستند که راه‌های ارتباطی نقاط دیگر از آن‌ها می‌گذرد. به واسطه گره‌های دارای بیش‌ترین مرکزیت بینایی تعداد زیادی از گره‌ها به صورت غیرمستقیم به دیگر گره‌ها متصل می‌شوند. مرکزیت نزدیکی میزان فاصله یک گره تا گره‌های دیگر است. هر قدر فاصله یک گره با گره‌های دیگر کم‌تر باشد، نقش واسطه‌ها کم‌رنگ‌تر شده و آن گره زودتر به اطلاعات موردنیاز خود دست می‌یابد. مرکزیت بردار ویژه، به این امر تأکید دارد که مرکزیت یک گره نمی‌تواند بدون محاسبه مرکزیت سایر گره‌های متصل به آن محاسبه شود. در مرکزیت بردار ویژه یکسان نبودن ارزش یال‌ها مطرح می‌شود. یال‌هایی که با رئوس تأثیرگذار شبکه پیوند دارند، در مقایسه با سایر یال‌ها از ارزش بیش‌تری برخوردارند؛ بنابراین رئوسی با مقادیر بالاتر، رئوسی هستند که با رئوس تأثیرگذار پیوند برقرار کرده‌اند [۶]. برای توصیف همکاری علمی که در غالب روابط هم‌تألفی تعریف می‌شود، از شاخص همکاری و درجه همکاری استفاده می‌شود. شاخص همکاری (CI: Collaboration Index) به واسطه مشخص نمودن میانگین تعداد پژوهشگران فعال در تألیف مدارک محاسبه می‌شود. درجه همکاری (DC: Degree of Collaborative) به واسطه نسبت مدارک گروهی به کل مدارک تألیف شده به دست می‌آید. این مقدار می‌تواند عددی بین صفر و یک باشد، هر چه عدد به دست آمده به یک نزدیک‌تر باشد، نشان‌گر مشارکت علمی بیش‌تر پژوهشگران جهت تولید

هم‌تألفی، شبکه‌های موضوعی و همکاری علمی در ایران [۱۴،۱۵،۱۶،۱۷،۱۳،۷] و خارج از کشور [۱۹،۱۸] انجام شده است اما تاکنون پژوهشی در این حوزه، در میان پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان انجام نشده است. پژوهش حاضر به ترسیم شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی و تحلیل شاخص‌های هم‌تألفی (شاخص همکاری، درجه همکاری و ضریب همکاری) پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ می‌پردازد.

مواد و روش‌ها

جامعه پژوهش حاضر که با رویکرد علم‌سنجی انجام شد، تمامی مقالات نمایه شده در پایگاه استنادی علوم، در فاصله سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ لغایت ۲۰۱۷ است که حداقل یکی از پژوهشگران آن دارای وابستگی سازمانی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان باشند. گردآوری اطلاعات با وابستگی صحیح سازمانی و با استفاده از استراتژی جست‌وجوی زیر در قسمت سرچ پیشرفته، در ۲۵ فروردین ۱۳۹۷ مصادف با ۱۴ آوریل ۲۰۱۸ صورت پذیرفت.

(OG=semnan university of medical sciences) AND (documents type=Articles) AND (Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED Timespan=2013-2017)

رکوردهای بازبایی شده (۴۰۶ عنوان) به شکل رکورد کامل

(Full Record) در فایل‌هایی به فرمت متن ساده و با پسوند

txt و isi. ذخیره شد. ترسیم شبکه‌ها با استفاده از نرم افزار

Citespace و Gephi انجام شد. تحلیل شبکه‌ها نیز با استفاده از

نرم‌افزار Gephi و Excel انجام شد. جهت تجزیه و تحلیل

داده‌های پژوهش از نرم‌افزار Histcite و اکسل استفاده شد.

نرم‌افزار سایت اسپیسک ابزار مصورسازی خیلی قدرتمند است

که برای ترسیم و تحلیل شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی و هم‌استنادی در

حوزه علم‌سنجی به کار می‌رود و منبع اصلی داده‌های سایت

اسپیس، پایگاه وب علوم است. Gephi یک نرم‌افزار کد منبع باز

است که برای تحلیل شبکه‌ها و گراف‌ها و برای ترسیم و

نمایش شبکه‌ها استفاده می‌شود این نرم‌افزار امکان استفاده از

شاخص‌های مختلف تحلیل شبکه را برای کاربران فراهم

می‌کند. نرم‌افزار هیست سایت نیز برای تحلیل داده‌های

پژوهش‌های علم‌سنجی به کار می‌رود و با استفاده از داده‌های

استنادی پایگاه وب علوم نتایج ارزشمندی را در قالب جداول

و نمودارهای مختلف با شاخص‌های متعدد، در اختیار

پژوهشگران قرار می‌دهد. برای انجام پژوهش باید از چند

نرم‌افزار استفاده کرد و برای ترسیم شبکه و تحلیل داده‌ها از

نرم‌افزار واحدی نمی‌توان استفاده کرد.

با توجه به تعداد کل پژوهشگران در هر سال، ناگزیر به انتخاب آستانه (Threshold) بودیم. آستانه باعث محدودیت تعداد گره‌های شبکه بر اساس تعداد استنادهای دریافتی شده، روابط ضعیف را حذف می‌کند، بنابراین گره‌ها و روابط مهم‌تر حفظ و تحلیل شبکه دقیق‌تر می‌شود. بعد از بررسی آستانه‌های مختلف، آستانه ۳، ۳، ۲۰ انتخاب شد. مقادیر آستانه به ترتیب از چپ به راست نشان‌دهنده تعداد استناد (citation)، تعداد هم‌استنادی (co-citation) و ضریب کسینوس هم‌استنادی (cosine coefficient) است. در نقشه‌های ترسیم‌شده، تعداد گره‌ها، پژوهشگرانی هستند که از این آستانه‌ها عبور کرده‌اند. سپس شاخص همکاری، درجه همکاری و ضریب همکاری، ابتدا برای تک‌تک سال‌ها و سپس در مجموع، با توجه به فرمول شاخص‌ها و از طریق نرم‌افزار اکسل محاسبه شد.

*شاخص همکاری (CI) نمایانگر میانگین تعداد

نویسندگان در هر مقاله است و با فرمول زیر محاسبه می‌شود

(f_j = تعداد مقالات دارای نویسنده که در دوره زمانی مشخصی

در یک حوزه منتشر شده‌اند $=N$ = تعداد کل مقالاتی که در همان

دوره زمانی در آن حوزه منتشر شده‌اند $=K$ = تعداد کل

نویسندگان به ازای هر مقاله در یک حوزه):

$$CI = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^K j * f_j}{N}$$

*درجه همکاری (DC) نمایانگر نسبت مقالات دارای چند

نویسنده است. مقداری بین صفر و یک که به مقالات تک

نویسنده وزنی معادل صفر می‌دهد و مقالاتی را که نویسندگان

بیش‌تری دارند در رتبه بالاتری قرار می‌دهد و با فرمول (f_j =

تعداد مقالات تک‌نویسنده $=N$ = تعداد کل مقالات) زیر محاسبه

می‌شود:

$$DC = 1 - \frac{f_1}{N}$$

*ضریب همکاری (CC) نسبت همکاری بین پژوهشگران

را نشان می‌دهد. باید توجه داشت که هرچه مقدار این شاخص

به سمت عدد یک میل کند، میزان همکاری بیش‌تر بوده و میل

شاخص به سمت صفر نشان از اولویت مقالات تک نویسنده

است. این شاخص با فرمول (f_j = تعداد مقالات دارای j

نویسنده که در دوره زمانی مشخصی در یک حوزه منتشر

شده‌اند $=N$ = تعداد کل مقالاتی که در همان دوره زمانی در آن

حوزه منتشر شده‌اند $=A$ = تعداد نویسندگان به ازای هر مقاله در

یک حوزه) زیر محاسبه می‌شود:

$$CC = 1 - \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^k \left(\frac{1}{j} \right) F_j / N \right\}$$

نتایج

تعداد تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان نمایه شده در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷، ۴۰۶ رکورد است.

تولیدات علمی دانشگاه در سال‌های مورد بررسی، روند رو به رشدی را نشان می‌دهد. تعداد این تولیدات از ۲۹ مدرک در سال ۲۰۱۳ به ۱۴۶ مدرک در سال ۲۰۱۷ افزایش یافته است (شکل ۱).



شکل ۱. تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان نمایه شده در پایگاه استنادی علوم بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷

در بازه زمانی مورد بررسی، بیش‌ترین میزان تولیدات علمی، مربوط به مقالات ۴ نویسنده با ۷۹ مدرک (۹۶/۱٪) است. تعداد مقالات تک نویسنده با ۴ مدرک (۹۸/۰٪) دارای کم‌ترین فراوانی در بین مقالات مورد بررسی هستند (جدول ۱).

تعداد کل استندهای دریافتی ۴۰۶ مقاله دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷، ۱۱۰۱ است؛ بنابراین میانگین استناد به ازای هر مدرک (Cited Per Paper)، ۳ استناد است. تولیدات علمی سال‌های ۲۰۱۴ با ۸/۴ و ۲۰۱۳ با ۶/۲ استناد، بیش‌ترین میانگین استندهای دریافتی و تولیدات علمی سال ۲۰۱۷ با ۰/۶، کم‌ترین میانگین استناد به ازای هر مدرک را به‌دست آورده‌اند (جدول ۲).

در میان پژوهشگران پرتولید دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان؛ «قربانی»، «رشیدی‌پور» و «میلادی‌گرچی» به ترتیب حائز رتبه‌های اول تا سوم و پراستندترین پژوهشگران در مقالات ثبت‌شده به نام دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان؛ «رشیدی‌پور»، «وکیلی» و «بندگی» بودند (جدول ۳).

با توجه به شاخص‌های هم‌تألیفی در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان، شاخص همکاری در سال‌های مورد بررسی ۵/۴۴ است و این امر به این معناست که میانگین تعداد پژوهشگران در هر مقاله تقریباً ۶ نفر (۵/۴۴) است. درجه همکاری ۰/۹۹ و ضریب همکاری ۰/۷۷۶ است. این شاخص مقداری بین صفر و یک است، هرچه به سمت یک میل کند میزان چند نویسندگی بیش‌تر و میزان تک نویسندگی کم‌تر می‌شود. در مجموع در طی سال‌های مورد بررسی، تمایل پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان به همکاری‌های علمی افزایش یافته است (جدول ۴).

جدول ۱. الگوهای هم‌تألیفی مقالات در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷

تعداد نویسنده	۱		۲		۳		۴		۵		۶		۷		۸		۹		۱۰		۱۱		تعداد تولیدات علمی
	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	تعداد	%	
۲۰۱۳	۰	۰	۰	۰	۵	۱۷/۲۴	۹	۳۱/۰۳	۱	۳/۴۵	۳	۱۰/۳۴	۶	۲۰/۶۹	۱	۳/۴۵	۱	۳/۴۵	۰	۰	۳	۱۰/۳۴	۲۹
۲۰۱۴	۰	۰	۳	۸/۱	۷	۱۸/۹۲	۶	۱۶/۲۲	۶	۱۶/۲۲	۴	۱۰/۸۱	۵	۱۳/۵۱	۲	۵/۴۱	۲	۵/۴۱	۱	۲/۷۰	۱	۲/۷۰	۳۷
۲۰۱۵	۰	۰	۲	۲/۵۶	۱۷	۲۱/۷۹	۱۲	۱۵/۳۸	۱۷	۲۱/۷۹	۱۳	۱۶/۶۶	۹	۱۱/۵۴	۳	۳/۸۵	۳	۳/۸۵	۱	۱/۲۸	۱	۱/۲۸	۷۸
۲۰۱۶	۱	۰/۸۶	۳	۲/۶	۲۰	۱۷/۳۹	۳۱	۲۶/۹۶	۲۲	۱۹/۱۳	۸	۶/۹۶	۱۰	۸/۶۹	۶	۵/۲۲	۶	۵/۲۲	۳	۲/۶۰	۵	۴/۳۸	۱۱۵
۲۰۱۷	۳	۰/۰۵	۸	۵/۴۸	۱۹	۱۳/۰۱	۲۱	۱۴/۳۸	۲۴	۱۶/۴۴	۱۷	۱۱/۶۴	۱۶	۱۰/۹۶	۱۵	۱۰/۲۷	۵	۳/۴۲	۶	۴/۱۱	۱۲	۸/۲۲	۱۴۶
مجموع	۴	۰/۹۸	۱۶	۳/۹۴	۶۸	۱۶/۷۵	۷۹	۱۹/۴۶	۷۰	۱۷/۲۴	۴۵	۱۱/۰۸	۴۶	۱۱/۳۳	۲۷	۶/۶۵	۱۷	۴/۱۹	۱۱	۲/۷۱	۲۲	۵/۴۲	۴۰۶

جدول ۲. میانگین استناد به ازای هر مدرک در بین تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷

سال انتشار	۲۰۱۳	۲۰۱۴	۲۰۱۵	۲۰۱۶	۲۰۱۷	کل
تعداد استناد	۱۸۰	۳۱۳	۲۸۳	۲۳۹	۸۶	۱۱۰۱
تعداد مقالات	۲۹	۳۷	۷۸	۱۱۵	۱۴۶	۴۰۶
میانگین استناد به ازای مدرک	۶,۲	۸,۴	۳,۶	۲	۰,۶	۲,۷

جدول ۳. پرتولیدترین و پراستادترین پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷

رتبه	نویسنده (تعداد مدارک)	نویسنده (تعداد استنادهای دریافتی)
۱	قربانی، راهب (۳۴)	رشیدی‌پور، علی (۱۲۴)
۲	رشیدی‌پور، علی (۲۱)	وکیلی، عابدین (۱۰۱)
۳	میلادی‌گرچی، حسین (۱۹)	بندگی، احمدرضا (۹۸)
۴	وفائی، عباسعلی (۱۸)	وفائی، عباسعلی (۹۴)
۵	کوخانی، پرویز (۱۷)	میلادی‌گرچی، حسین (۸۹)
۶	پورعزیزی، محسن (۱۶)	حاتمی، جواد (۷۲)
۷	ابطحی‌نائینی، بهاره (۱۵)	حاتمی، محمد (۷۲)
۸	کاهوتی، مهدی (۱۴)	دومیری گنجی، داوود (۷۰)
۹	باقری، بهادر (۱۳)	قربانی، راهب (۶۶)
۱۰	نوبخت، حسین (۱۳)	مرادی، مهسا (۶۵)

جدول ۴- شاخص‌های هم‌تألفی در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳-۲۰۱۷

سال	۲۰۱۳	۲۰۱۴	۲۰۱۵	۲۰۱۶	۲۰۱۷	کل سال‌ها
شاخص همکاری	۵,۷۲	۵,۲۷	۵,۱۴	۵,۲۷	۵,۸۳	۵,۴۴
درجه همکاری	۱	۱	۱	۰,۹۹	۰,۹۸	۰,۹۹
ضریب همکاری	۰,۷۹۴	۰,۷۶۸	۰,۷۷۷	۰,۷۷۲	۰,۷۷۲	۰,۷۷۶

دقیق ترمی شود. بعد از بررسی آستانه‌های مختلف، در این پژوهش، آستانه ۵، ۵، ۲۰ انتخاب شد. مقادیر آستانه به ترتیب از چپ به راست نشان‌دهنده تعداد استناد (این مقدار در نرم‌افزار با c مشخص شده است که مخفف citation است)، تعداد هم‌استنادی (این مقدار در نرم‌افزار با cc مشخص شده است که مخفف co-citation است) و ضریب کسینوس هم‌استنادی (این مقدار در نرم‌افزار با ccv مشخص شده است که مخفف cosine coefficient است. البته در پژوهش حسن‌زاده و همکاران از c به عنوان آستانه تألیف، cc به عنوان آستانه هم‌تألفی و ccv به عنوان آستانه ضریب کسینوس هم‌نویسندگی نام برده شده است). در نقشه‌های ترسیم‌شده، تعداد گره‌ها، پژوهشگرانی هستند که از این آستانه‌ها عبور کرده‌اند. به عنوان مثال بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ تعداد ۵۷ گره (نویسنده) دارای ضریب کسینوس هم‌استنادی ۲۰ و مقدار ۳ و بیش از ۳ استناد و هم‌استنادی هستند. شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی و موضوعی بر اساس شاخص‌های مرکزیت؛ شامل مرکزیت درجه و مرکزیت بینیت و شبکه‌هایی با قوی‌ترین روابط هم‌تألفی مصورسازی شده است. سپس ۱۰ نویسنده برتر در هر شاخص ارائه شده‌اند.

شبکه هم‌تألفی پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ شامل ۵۷ گره و ۹۹ پیوند است. دایره‌های بزرگ‌تر با حروف برجسته‌تر، نشان‌دهنده پژوهشگران دارای مرکزیت درجه بیش‌تر هستند. مرکزیت درجه‌ای به تعداد پیوندها یا یال‌های داخل شده یا خارج‌شده از شبکه اشاره

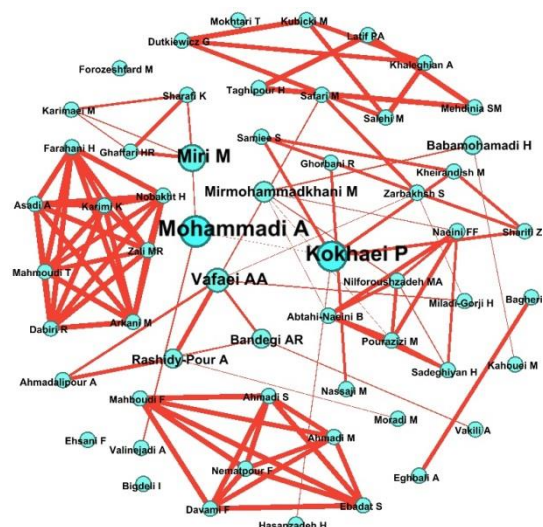
کشور سوئد با ۱۲ مدرک و ۳٪ مدرک هم‌تألفی بین‌المللی دارای بیش‌ترین همکاری با پژوهشگران ایرانی بوده است. بعد از سوئد، لهستان با ۹ مدرک (۲/۲٪) در رتبه دوم و کشور استرالیا با ۸ مدرک (۲٪) در رتبه سوم قرار دارند (شکل ۲).



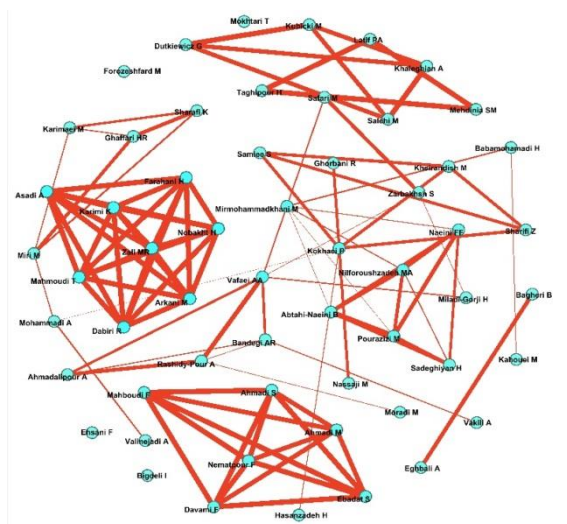
شکل ۲. کشورهایی با بیش‌ترین همکاری در تولیدات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ (تعداد مقالات)

با توجه به تعداد کل پژوهشگران در هر سال، اگر شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی بدون آستانه ترسیم شود، به دلیل تعدد گره‌های هر شبکه، تحلیل مناسبی از شبکه‌ها امکان‌پذیر نخواهد بود، ناگزیر به انتخاب آستانه (Threshold) هستیم. آستانه باعث محدودیت تعداد گره‌های شبکه بر اساس تعداد استنادهای دریافتی شده، روابط ضعیف را حذف می‌کند، بنابراین گره‌ها و روابط مهم‌تر حفظ و تحلیل شبکه

شبکه هم‌تألفی پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ هستند (شکل ۵).



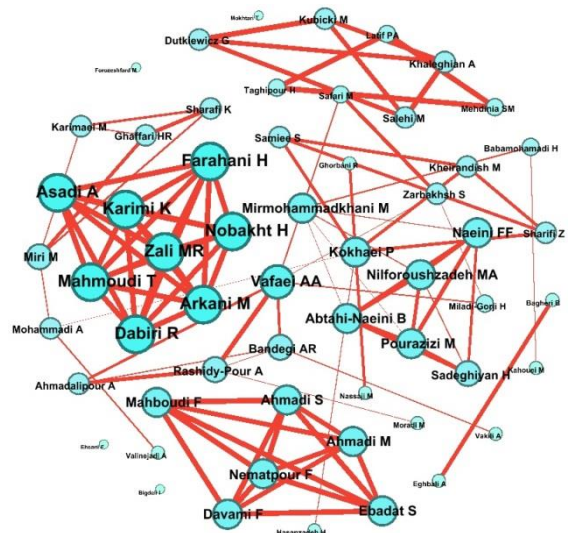
شکل ۴. شبکه هم‌تألفی میان پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ براساس شاخص مرکزیت بینیت



شکل ۵. شبکه هم‌تألفی پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ براساس قوی‌ترین روابط هم‌تألفی (۴۱ رابطه قوی‌تر)

شبکه موضوعی مقالات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ شامل ۴۲ گره و ۳۵ پیوند بود. دایره‌های بزرگ‌تر با حروف برجسته‌تر نشان‌دهنده موضوعاتی با بیش‌ترین مرکزیت درجه هستند. رشته‌های موضوعی Engineering, Environmental Sciences Ecology, Environmental Sciences, Chemistry, Public Environmental Occupational Health, Biotechnology Applied Microbiology, Pharmacology Pharmacy, Chemical Engineering, Radiology Nuclear Medicine Medicine Research Experimental و Medical Imaging دارای بیش‌ترین مرکزیت درجه بودند (شکل ۶).

دارد. محاسبه‌ی مرکزیت درجه‌ای هر نویسنده، نشانگر تعداد ارتباطات وی با سایر نویسندگان است. در بررسی‌های مربوط به هم‌تألفی، مرکزیت درجه‌ای بیانگر تعداد ارتباطات است، در صورتی‌که به هنگام محاسبه‌ی شاخص‌های هم‌استنادی، تعداد استنادهای درونی و بیرونی خود بیانگر درجه درونی و درجه بیرونی است. این مطلب بدین مفهوم است که به یک فرد شده است و نیز هم‌استنادی تعداد استنادهایی که به یک فرد شده است به طور جداگانه محاسبه می‌شود، اما در شاخص‌های هم‌تألفی به دلیل این‌که بحث همکاری علمی مطرح است و ترتیب نویسندگان تأثیری در درجه‌ی همکاری ندارد، بیان شاخص مرکزیت درجه‌ای صرفاً کافی است. از میان ۴۰۶ نویسنده، به ترتیب: نوبخت، دبیری، اسدی، کریمی، محمودی، زالی، ارکانی، فراهانی، وفائی و نائینی دارای بالاترین مرکزیت درجه‌ای و در نتیجه بیش‌ترین ارتباط با دیگر نویسندگان بوده‌اند. این افراد می‌توانند مهارت و تجربه‌های خود را به دیگر نویسندگان منتقل کنند و نقش کلیدی در میان سایر نویسندگان بر عهده دارند (شکل ۳).



شکل ۳. شبکه هم‌تألفی میان پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ براساس شاخص مرکزیت درجه

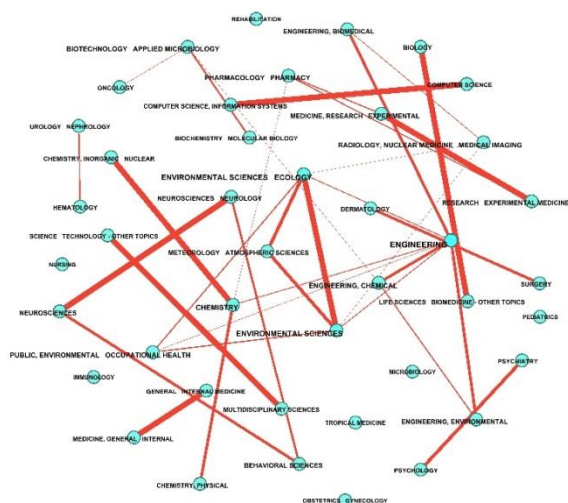
دایره‌های بزرگ‌تر با حروف برجسته‌تر نشان‌دهنده مرکزیت بینیت بیش‌تری هستند. محمدی، کوخانی، میری، وفائی، میرمحمدخانی، رشیدی‌پور، بندگی، بابامحمدی، نائینی و پورعزیزی، بیش‌ترین مرکزیت بینیت را در شبکه هم‌تألفی پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ دارند (شکل ۴).

خطوط قرمز رنگ نشانه قوی‌ترین روابط هم‌تألفی هستند. نوبخت، دبیری، اسدی، کریمی، محمودی، زالی، ارکانی، فراهانی، وفائی و نائینی، دارای بیش‌ترین روابط هم‌تألفی در

پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ هستند (شکل ۸).

شاخص سیگما در شبکه هم‌تألفی تولیدات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان، نویسنده‌هایی که محتمل برای نشان دادن ایده‌های جدید هستند را شناسایی می‌کند. با توجه به شاخص سیگمای (شاخص تازگی) ارائه‌شده در جدول ۵ مشاهده می‌شود، «رشیدی‌پور» با مقدار ۱/۰۴، دارای بالاترین شاخص سیگما بوده است. بعد از «رشیدی‌پور»، «میرمحمدخانی» با مقدار ۱/۰۲ در رتبه دوم قرار دارد.

«بندگی» با شاخص سیگمای ۱/۰۲، «قربانی» با شاخص سیگمای ۱ و «وفائی» با شاخص سیگمای ۱ به ترتیب در رتبه‌های سوم تا پنجم قرار دارند (جدول ۵).



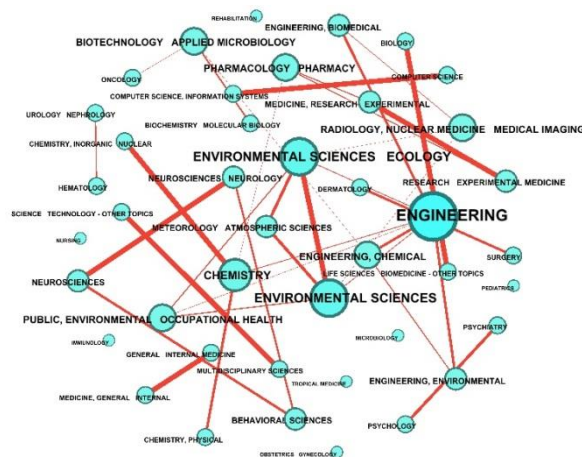
شکل ۸. شبکه موضوعی مقالات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ براساس قوی‌ترین روابط هم‌موضوعی (۱۶ رابطه قوی‌تر)

جدول ۵. فراوانی شاخص سیگما در تولیدات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷

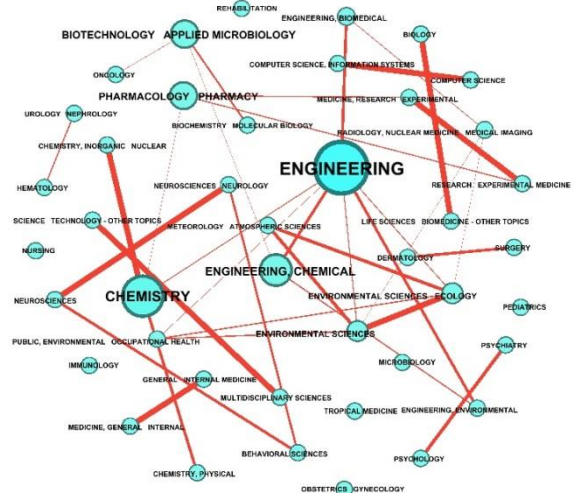
رتبه	نویسنده	سال	شاخص سیگما
۱	رشیدی پور	۲۰۱۳	۱/۰۴
۲	میرمحمدخانی	۲۰۱۵	۱/۰۲
۳	بندگی	۲۰۱۴	۱/۰۲
۴	قربانی	۲۰۱۳	۱
۵	وفائی	۲۰۱۳	۱
۶	پورعزیزی	۲۰۱۵	۱
۷	کوخانی	۲۰۱۵	۱
۸	میلادی گرجی	۲۰۱۴	۱
۹	کاهوئی	۲۰۱۶	۱
۱۰	باقری	۲۰۱۵	۱

همان‌طور که در جدول ۶ مشاهده می‌شود، اصطلاح IRAN با فراوانی ۳۶، به عنوان پرتکرارترین کلیدواژه محسوب می‌شود که مربوط به تولیدات علمی سال ۲۰۱۴ است. سپس،

دایره‌های بزرگ‌تر با حروف برجسته‌تر نشان‌دهند هم‌موضوعاتی بود که مرکزیت بینیت بیشتری دارند. Engineering, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology Applied Microbiology, Pharmacology Pharmacy, Environmental Sciences Ecology, Environmental Sciences, Biomedical Engineering, Radiology Nuclear Medicine Medical Imaging و Public, Environmental Occupational Health بیش‌ترین مرکزیت بینیت را دارند (شکل ۷).



شکل ۶. شبکه موضوعی مقالات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ براساس شاخص مرکزیت درجه



شکل ۷. شبکه موضوعی مقالات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ براساس شاخص مرکزیت بینیت

خطوط قرمز رنگ نشان‌دهنده قوی‌ترین روابط هم‌موضوعی هستند. Engineering, Environmental Sciences Ecology, Environmental Sciences, Chemistry, Public Environmental Occupational Health, Biotechnology Applied Microbiology, Pharmacology Pharmacy, Chemical Engineering, Radiology Nuclear Medicine Medicine Research Experimental و Medical Imaging دارای بیش‌ترین روابط هم‌موضوعی در شبکه تألفی

در سال‌های مورد بررسی روند رو به رشدی را نشان می‌دهد به‌طوری‌که بیش‌ترین تعداد مقاله‌های نمایه شده مربوط به سال ۲۰۱۷ با ۱۴۶ مقاله است که با نتایج حاصل از پژوهش بصیرغفوری و دیگران با عنوان بررسی شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی حوزه طب اورژانس ایران با استفاده از تحلیل خوشه‌ای [۲۶]، ابوطالبی و بیگلو با عنوان ترسیم شبکه هم‌تألفی پژوهشگران حوزه کتابداری و اطلاع‌رسانی طی سال‌های ۲۰۰۶-۲۰۱۶ [۲۷]، و مکی‌زاده و دیگران در پژوهشی با عنوان بررسی روند تولیدات علمی و تحلیل ساختار شبکه هم‌تألفی در حوزه نانو فناوری ایران [۲۸]، همسو است.

نتایج پژوهش حاضر بیانگر تمایل بیش‌تر پژوهشگران به تولید مقالات به صورت گروهی است که با نتایج پژوهش نراقیان و محمد اسماعیل با عنوان الگوی همکاری‌های مشترک در حوزه دندان‌پزشکی بین سال‌های ۲۰۱۱-۲۰۱۵ [۲۹] و پژوهش اسدی و دیگران با عنوان همکاری‌های علمی و شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی در تولیدات علمی دانشگاه صنعتی شریف در طول سال‌های ۲۰۰۵-۲۰۱۰ [۳۰] همسو است و با نتایج پژوهش ارشدی، عرفان‌منش و سالمی با عنوان ترسیم و تحلیل شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی دانشگاه شهید بهشتی در حوزه‌های علوم اجتماعی، انسانی و هنر [۳۱] مطابقت ندارد. از مجموع ۴۰۶ مقاله نمایه شده در پایگاه مذکور ۴ مقاله به صورت انفرادی، ۱۶ مقاله به صورت دو نویسنده، ۶۸ مقاله به صورت سه نویسنده، ۷۹ مقاله به صورت چهار نویسنده و ۲۳۸ مقاله با همکاری بیش از چهار نویسنده منتشر شده است. یکی از مهم‌ترین شاخص‌های کیفی ارزیابی و رتبه‌بندی مقالات، حوزه‌های موضوعی و دانشگاه‌ها، میانگین استناد به هریک از مقالات است. با مشاهده وضعیت میانگین استناد به هریک از مقاله‌های دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان و مقایسه آن با سایر دانشگاه‌ها، می‌توان ارزیابی کیفی نموده و جایگاه خود را نسبت به آن‌ها سنجید. همان‌طور که در جدول ۲ نمایش داده شده است، تعداد کل استنادهای دریافتی ۴۰۶ عنوان مقاله نمایه شده در فاصله سال‌های موردبررسی ۱۱۰۱ استناد است که بیش‌ترین تعداد استنادهای دریافتی مربوط به سال ۲۰۱۴ با ۳۱۳ استناد است و میانگین استناد به هر مدرک ۳ استناد است. نتایج حاصل از جدول ۳ نشان می‌دهد که «راهب قربانی»، «علی رشیدی‌پور» و «حسین میلادی‌گرچی» به ترتیب پژوهشگران پرتولید دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان هستند و همچنین «علی رشیدی‌پور»، «عابدین وکیلی» و «احمدرضا بندگی» پراستنادترین پژوهشگران این دانشگاه محسوب می‌شوند. همچنین نتایج در خصوص شاخص‌های هم‌تألفی در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان نشان می‌دهد؛ که شاخص

DISEASE با فراوانی ۲۴ در رتبه دوم قرار دارد. کلیدواژه‌های CHILDREN با فراوانی ۲۰، EXPOSURE با فراوانی ۱۸ و RAT با فراوانی ۱۵ در رتبه‌های سوم تا پنجم قرار دارند. لازم به ذکر است این اصطلاحات با توجه به بسامد واژه‌ها استخراج می‌شوند. با توجه به اطلاعات مندرج در جدول فوق، موضوع‌های Colorectal Cancer, Apoptosis, Neurotrophic Factor در سال ۲۰۱۴ موضوع‌های Anxiety, Expression و Women در سال ۲۰۱۵ موردتوجه و پژوهش پژوهشگران دانشگاه بوده است. در سال ۲۰۱۶ موضوع Management و Nurse به عنوان واژه‌های پرتکرار در پژوهش‌ها ظاهر شده است. اصطلاحات مهم به ما کمک می‌کنند تا ماهیت موضوع‌های ظاهرشده در هر یک از سال‌ها را شناسایی کنیم.

جدول ۶ اصطلاحات مهم در تولیدات دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در

سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷

رتبه	اصطلاح	سال	فراوانی
۱	IRAN	۲۰۱۴	۳۶
۲	DISEASE	۲۰۱۵	۲۴
۳	CHILDREN	۲۰۱۵	۲۰
۴	EXPOSURE	۲۰۱۵	۱۸
۵	RAT	۲۰۱۳	۱۵
۶	MICE	۲۰۱۶	۱۴
۷	MANAGEMENT	۲۰۱۶	۱۴
۸	ANXIETY	۲۰۱۵	۱۲
۹	EXPRESSION	۲۰۱۵	۱۲
۱۰	BRAIN	۲۰۱۳	۱۲

بحث و نتیجه‌گیری

به دلیل اهمیت کارهای گروهی در پژوهش‌های علمی، مطالعات زیادی به بررسی همکاری پژوهشگران در تولیدات علمی در سطح کشورها [۲۰]، در سطح دانشگاه‌ها [۲۱]، در سطح رشته‌ها [۲۳، ۲۲] و در نشریه‌های مختلف [۱۹-۲۵] پرداخته‌اند. در طول این پژوهش سعی شده است تصویری کلی از وضعیت علمی و ساختار شبکه‌های همکاری علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان ارائه شود. جامعه پژوهش حاضر را تعداد مقاله‌های نمایه شده در نمایه استنادی علوم- گسترش‌یافته در پایگاه Web of Science- در فاصله سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ الی ۲۰۱۷ میلادی است. پژوهش با رویکرد علم‌سنجی و از نرم‌افزار HistCite، Excell و SPSS برای تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها و جهت ترسیم شبکه‌ها و تحلیل آن‌ها از نرم‌افزار Citespace و Gephi استفاده شد.

نتایج پژوهش حاکی از آن است که تعداد مقاله‌های نمایه شده در پایگاه Web of Science در فاصله سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ الی ۲۰۱۷ میلادی ۴۰۶ رکورد است که تولیدات علمی این دانشگاه

شبکه هم‌تألفی پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در سال‌های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۱۷ دارند.

در شبکه موضوعی ترسیم‌شده در شکل ۴، شبکه موضوعی مقالات دانشگاه بر اساس مرکزیت درجه نشان داده شده است که شامل ۴۲ گره و ۳۵ پیوند است. نتایج نشان می‌دهد موضوعات Engineering, Environmental Sciences Ecology, Environmental Sciences, Chemistry, Public Environmental Occupational Health, Biotechnology Applied Microbiology, Pharmacology Pharmacy, Chemical Engineering, Radiology Nuclear Medicine Medicine Research Experimental و Medical Imaging که دارای دایره‌های بزرگ با حرف برجسته در شکل هستند، دارای بیش‌ترین مرکزیت درجه‌ای هستند. بر اساس شکل ۵ موضوعات Engineering, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology Applied Microbiology, Pharmacology Pharmacy, Environmental Sciences Ecology, Environmental Sciences, Biomedical Engineering, Radiology Nuclear Medicine Medical Public, Environmental Occupational Health و Imaging دارای بیش‌ترین مرکزیت بینیت هستند.

با توجه به شاخص سیگمای گزارش‌شده در جدول ۵، نویسندگانی که برای نشان دادن ایده‌های جدید قابل شناسایی هستند. بی‌شک شناسایی و سرمایه‌گذاری‌های علمی و بودجه‌ای بر روی پژوهشگرانی از این دست، در تحقق اهداف پژوهشی دانشگاه مؤثر خواهد بود.

بر اساس اطلاعات ارائه‌شده در جدول ۶ و در صورت کنار گذاشتن واژه‌های کلی نظیر RAT, IRAN و MICE که از نظر مفهومی دارای ارزش زیادی نیستند و به منطقه و روش پژوهش اشاره دارند، می‌توان اطلاعات ارزشمندی در زمینه موضوع‌های موردتوجه پژوهشگران به منظور تنظیم ارزش‌گذاری‌های پژوهشی و تدوین سیاست‌گذاری‌های پژوهشی و اتخاذ تصمیمات تشویقی و هدایتی یافت. اصطلاحات مهم و پرتکرار در شناسایی ماهیت موضوع‌های مطرح و پریژه‌ها در هر سال اهمیت ویژه دارند.

در مجموع و با توجه به یافته‌های پژوهش، تقویت سیاست‌های ترغیبی و تشویقی جهت ایجاد و افزایش همکاری‌های علمی پژوهشگران و ایجاد بسترهای هم‌تألفی باعث ارتقای کیفیت و کمیت تولیدات علمی دانشگاه و پژوهشگران خواهد شد. پیشنهاد می‌شود پژوهشگران پرآستند و پرتولید و پژوهشگران دارای بالاترین شاخص‌های مرکزیت (مرکزیت درجه و مرکزیت بینیت) به دلیل ایجاد جریان اطلاعات در شبکه‌های هم‌تألفی دانشگاه، معرفی و مورد تشویق قرار گیرند.

همکاری در سال‌های موردبررسی ۵/۴۴ است شاخص همکاری به واسطه مشخص نمودن میانگین تعداد پژوهشگران فعال در تألیف مقالات محاسبه می‌شود و این امر به این معناست که میانگین تعداد پژوهشگران در هر مقاله تقریباً ۶ نفر (۵/۴۴) است و همچنین درجه همکاری که به واسطه نسبت مقالات گروهی به کل مقالات تألیف شده مجله به دست می‌آید برابر با ۰/۹۹ است. این مقدار عددی بین صفر و یک است، هر چه عدد به دست آمده به یک نزدیک‌تر باشد، نشانگر مشارکت علمی بیش‌تر پژوهشگران جهت تولید علم است که درجه همکاری به دست آمده نشانه همکاری بالای پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان در تألیف مقالات است. ضریب همکاری پژوهشگران ۰/۷۷۶ است. در مجموع در طی سال‌های موردبررسی، تمایل پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان به همکاری‌های علمی افزایش یافته است. طبق نتایج به دست آمده، همان‌طور که در شکل ۲ نمایش داده شده است پژوهشگران دانشگاه علوم پزشکی سمنان برای نگارش مقالات خود بیش‌ترین همکاری را با هم‌تایان خود از کشورهای سوئد، لهستان، استرالیا و کانادا داشته‌اند. به نظر می‌رسد توجه بیش‌تر دانشگاه در امر برنامه‌ریزی و سیاست‌گذاری جهت استفاده پژوهشگران از فرصت‌های مطالعاتی و شرکت در سمینارهای ملی و بین‌المللی می‌تواند به افزایش همکاری‌های فرامنطقه‌ای، بین‌المللی و ملی منجر شود. با توجه به این که یکی از شاخص‌های ورود به نظام‌های رتبه‌بندی بین‌المللی، میزان همکاری‌های علمی بین‌المللی و ملی پژوهشگران دانشگاه است، این امر در ورود و ارتقای رتبه دانشگاه در رتبه‌بندی‌های ملی و بین‌المللی نیز مؤثر خواهد بود.

در شبکه هم‌تألفی ترسیم شده با توجه به شاخص مرکزیت درجه‌ای، بر اساس شکل ۱، دایره‌های بزرگ‌تر با حروف برجسته‌تر، نشان‌دهنده پژوهشگران دارای مرکزیت درجه بیش‌تر هستند. نوبخت، دبیری، اسدی، کریمی، محمودی، زالی، ارکانی، فراهانی، وفائی و نائینی، پژوهشگران دارای بیش‌ترین مرکزیت درجه هستند. با توجه به شاخص مرکزیت بینیت بر اساس شکل ۲، دایره‌های بزرگ‌تر با حروف برجسته‌تر نشان‌دهنده مرکزیت بینیت بیش‌تری هستند. مرکزیت بینیت نشانگر نقطه ارتباطی یک نویسنده در بین دیگر نویسندگان است. به هر میزان مرکزیت بینیتیک نویسنده یا یک گره بیش‌تر باشد، آن نویسندگان نقش مهم‌تری در ایجاد ارتباط غیرمستقیم بین دیگر نویسندگان دارند و در نتیجه نقش آن‌ها به منظور ارتباط‌دهنده پررنگ‌تر است. در این پژوهش محمدی، کوخانی، میری، وفائی، میرمحمدخانی، رشیدی‌پور، بندگی، بابامحمدی، نائینی و پورعزیزی، بیش‌ترین مرکزیت بینیت را در

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تشکر و قدردانی

از همکارانی که ما را در انجام این پژوهش یاری نمودند، تشکر و قدردانی می نمایم.

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Scientific Cooperation Networks of Semnan University of Medical Sciences in the Web of Science Database between 2013-2017

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Introduction: Given the importance of co-authorship and thematic networks in expanding specialization and improving the quality of scientific works, the purpose of this research is to map and analyze the co-authorship and thematic networks of Semnan University of Medical Sciences (SUMS) in the Web of Science database between 2013-2017.

Materials and Methods: The population is scientific products of the SUMS, indexed on Web of Science database from 2013 to 2017. The data were analyzed using HistCite, Excel, and SPSS software, and Citespace and Gephi software was used to map the networks and analyze them.

Results: Number of scientific productions of the SUMS is 406 research papers that have had an ascending trend in the years under study and the utmost growth has been registered in 2017. The pattern of co-authorship used by the majority of researchers is 4 authors pattern. The total number of received citations in the years under study is 11.1 citations and the mean citation for each document is 3. The cooperation index of the researchers of the SUMS is 5.44, cooperation degree is 0.99 and cooperation coefficient is 0.766. Majority of international cooperation of the researchers of university is with Sweden, Poland and Australia. Co-authorship network of the researchers of SUMS in the years between 2013 and 2017 includes 57 knots and 99 links.

Conclusion: The degree of cooperation from the research is equal to 0.99. The degree of cooperation shown shows the high cooperation of researchers in the compilation of articles, and the researchers cooperation coefficient is equal to 0.766, which shows that over the years studied, researchers' scientific cooperation has increased. This research also revealed that researchers with more publications are likely to have more collaborative works.

Keywords: Factual Databases, Authorship, Scientific Collaboration Network, Co-authorship Network, Semnan University of Medical Sciences.

Effect of whole body vibration on body fat: A systematic review of past studies

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Introduction: Whole body vibration (WBV) in some studies has been suggested as an intervention for improving body fat. The purpose of current study is to review systematically the studies that have evaluated the effect of WBV on body fat.

Materials and Methods: In this systematic review a search within the period of 2001-2017 was performed at PubMed, Cochrane Library, Science Direct, Web of Science, Ovid, Scopus, Google Scholar, Medline, Clinical Trial.gov, ProQuest, Iranmedex, Irandoc, Magiran, SID databases. In this process, studies that had investigated the effects of WBV on body fat were included. PEDro quality scale was used for the assessment of included studies.

Results: 9 Out of 1006 studies were selected based on inclusion criteria. Many differences between the articles in the target samples, methodology etc was observed. Overall, it has been shown that this intervention cannot significantly affect the amount of whole body fat, while its effects are locally on body fat. WBV alone doesn't have more and significant benefits on body fat, as compared to training exercises.

Conclusion: Conclusively, WBV with exercise can have greater effects on body fat, than WBV alone. WBV cannot affect the amount of whole body fat and its effects are more localized. It seems that strong determination of the effect of WBV on the body fat level requires homogeneous and high-quality studies be conducted in this field to allow the meta-analysis study.

Keywords: Whole Body Vibration, Anthropometry, Body Composition, Obesity, Adipose

Predictive value of transcutaneous bilirubinometry on third day of birth in diagnosis of hyperbilirubinemia in term and near-term neonates

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Introduction: Severe hyperbilirubinemia may cause side effects such as hearing impairment or bilirubin encephalopathy. In this way, transcutaneous bilirubinometry (TCB) is a non-invasive screening method, which is performed using BiliCheck and does not require frequent blood sampling, time and cost. The aim of this study was to determine the predictive value of TCB on third day of birth in neonatal hyperbilirubinemia diagnosis in term and near-term neonates.

Materials and Methods: A test assessment method was chosen with continuous sampling in 388 neonates 35 weeks and more at AkabarAbadi hospital in Tehran in 2011. On the third day of birth, cutaneous bilirubin levels (TCB) in the forehead by using BiliCheck and serum bilirubin (TSB) was measured from the heel capillary sample and consequently were compared with each other.

Results: In neonatal hyperbilirubinemia diagnosis on the third day of birth, cutaneous bilirubin measurement had the sensitivity of 82% with the confidence interval (78.2%, 85.7%), specificity of 99.3% with the confidence interval (98.7%, 99.9%), positive predictive value of 92.9 with the confidence interval (88.0%, 96.2%) and negative predictive value of 94.8% with the confidence interval (92.8, 96.8). Generally, the third day measurement of cutaneous bilirubin had a predictive value of 94.5% in detecting high-risk neonates for hyperbilirubinemia.

Conclusion: Third day TCB, in addition to being non-invasive and convenient use, has a high predictive value to detecting the risk of hyperbilirubinemia in neonate and it is recommended to use hyperbilirubinemia screening.

Keywords: Predictive Value of Tests, Neonatal Hyperbilirubinemia, Bilirubin, Neonates

Psychometric properties of Persian version of Hypertension Self-Care Profile in patients with high blood pressure

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Introduction: Self-care, behavior changes and health maintenance are the essential factors to prevent the exacerbation of cardiovascular disease. Having a valid and reliable tool is essential to evaluate self-care status of patients with hypertension. Relatively, the present study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Persian version of the Hypertension Self-Care Profile (HTN-SCP) in patients with high blood pressure.

Materials and Methods: In this methodological research, using multi-stage cluster sampling, 325 patients with high blood pressure were selected to complete the Persian version of the hypertension self-care profile. The questionnaire was translated according to WHO guidelines. Face, content and construct validity (by exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis) was investigated. Reliability was measured using the McDonald's Omega and Cronbach's alpha coefficients.

Results: Four factors, including diet and activity regimen, medication regimen, food labels and disease management were extracted based on exploratory factor analyses. They were able to explain 51.39% of the variance of all self-care variables. The fitness of the four-factor model of self-care construct was approved based on standard indices (NFI=0. 92, CFI=0. 96, PNFI=0. 80, RMSEA=0. 067). Reliability of HTN-SCP was 0.865 based on the Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Conclusion: The four-factor structure of HTN-SCP suitable validity and reliability. Conclusively, given to its proper psychometric properties, this questionnaire can be used in patients with hypertension in future researches in Iran.

Keywords: Psychometric, Hypertension, Factor Analysis, Self-Care.

Effects of fatigue on electromyography activity of biceps femoris, gastrocnemius and soleus muscles of soccer players

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of fatigue on electromyography activity of biceps femoris, gastrocnemius and soleus muscles of soccer players.

Materials and Methods: In this study timing and electromyography activity of biceps femoris, medial gastrocnemius and soleus of soccer players (15 subjects) during different times of football were investigated. Surface electromyography (ME6000) was used to collect data during single leg drop (before the game, after the first and the second half time).

Results: Results of this study showed that although fatigue affects muscle's timing but in different periods of time it wasn't significant ($P > 0.05$). Conspicuously, significant differences were observed for feedforward activity of biceps femoris and soleus ($P \leq 0.05$), but for medial gastrocnemius it wasn't significant ($P > 0.05$). Also significant differences were observed for feedback activity of soleus muscles ($P \leq 0.05$), but it wasn't significant for biceps femoris and medial gastrocnemius ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that fatigue leads to insignificant changes in timing but there were significant differences for feed forward activity of biceps femoris and soleus and feedback activity of soleus. So, during training sessions, trainers should be trying to improve player's tolerance and prevent soccer injuries.

Keywords: Electromyography, Fatigue, Knee, Soccer, Hamstring Muscles

Concurrent incident of oral lichen Planus and hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism

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Introduction: Lichen planus is a mucocutaneous disorder with oral complications such as ulceration, soreness, and discomfort and malignancy transformation risk. Previous studies on the relationship between oral lichen planus (OLP) and thyroid problems had inconsistent results. Considering the importance of the subject, the purpose of this study was to investigate this relationship.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed on 12,000 records in the Archives of Shahid Sadoghy Dental Faculty (Yazed, Iran) from 2004 to 2014 with convenience sampling method. The patients were divided into four groups, based on OLP and thyroid disease. Correspondingly, inclusion criteria included 18-60 years of age, the absence of other systemic and mucosal diseases and other thyroid diseases (other than hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism).

Results: Among 542 subjects included in the study, 31.4% of patients with hypothyroidism and 37.5% of hyperthyroidism patients and 20.8% of the normal people were diagnosed with OLP. No significant relationship was found between thyroid disease and patients with OLP and also between lichen planus and sex. However, the relationship between age and OLP was significant increasing by 1.7 times for each year.

Conclusion: In this study, there has not found any significant relationship between OLP and thyroid disease and sex, but increasing age had a clear effect on the risk of OLP. Considering the significance of both diseases, other studies with more sample sizes are recommended.

Keywords: Oral Lichen Planus, Lichenoid Eruptions, Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism.

Association between personality traits and migraine headache

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Introduction: Migraine is one of the debilitating diseases that can interfere with human function. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between personality and migraine headache.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 98 patients with migraine referred to the Neurosurgical Clinic of Kosar Hospital and Semnan Specialist Neuropsychiatric Clinics in 2017 with a history of at least one year of history of the disease and 100 patients in the control group were evaluated. The instrument was a five-factor neo-personality questionnaire with questions about individual characteristics.

Results: The mean \pm standard deviation of the age of patients with migraine was 32.4 ± 7.8 . 53.1% of them were male and 59.2% of the patients were married. The mean score of emotional stability in migraine patients was significantly higher than the control group ($p < 0.001$), but the mean scores of enthusiasm for new experiences in migraine patients were significantly lower than the control group ($p = 0.039$). Notably, the score of extraversion or introversion factors ($p = 0.697$), consistency ($p = 0.462$), accountability ($p = 0.056$), and all questions of the questionnaire ($p = 0.675$) were not significant between migraine patients and control group.

Conclusion: The findings showed that migraine patients are more emotionally unstable than non-migraine group, and they are less enthusiastic about their new experiences, therefore, by modifying the personality traits, it is possible to control the migraine.

Keywords: Migraine, Personality Traits, Personality, Big Five Personality Factors.

Effect of honey mouthwash and oral care protocol on weight loss among patients with acute myeloid leukemia undergoing chemotherapy

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Introduction: Patients with cancer during their chemotherapy period are more at risk for nutritional problems and weight loss due to oral problems. Over the years, oral care protocols and mouthwashes have been developed to control this problem. Recently, in some studies, the effect of oral care programs and honey on the nutritional status of patients under chemotherapy has been studied. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of honey mouthwash and an oral care protocol on weight loss in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) undergoing chemotherapy.

Materials and Methods: In this single-blind clinical trial, sixty patients with AML under chemotherapy admitted to Ghazi Tabatabaee hospital of Tabriz, Iran were selected with convenience sampling and were randomly assigned into three groups: honey mouthwash (n=20) and oral care (n=20) and a control group (n=20). In addition to routine care, patients in the oral care group received twice daily toothbrush, dental floss was used once a day and normal saline mouthwash, and in the honey group, honey mouthwash was used four times a day for 30 seconds (honey to water ratio 1:20). The weight of patients was measured using a digital scale at baseline and at 4 weeks follow-up (4 times).

Results: The trend of weight changes in the control group was decreasing; in the honey mouthwash group, after the first week was ascending, and in the oral care group, it was almost constant. Importantly, comparison of mean weight in the study groups during the first and second weeks was not significant ($p>0.05$) but at the end of the third week, the difference of mean weight of the patients in the honey and control group ($p=0.039$) and at the end of the week in the honey and control group ($p=0.001$) and honey and oral care ($p=0.04$) were significant. The effect of intervention of honey mouthwash was significant over time ($p<0.01$).

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that honey mouthwash improved the weight of patients during the stay, while this trend was reversed in the other two groups. Considering the effectiveness of honey mouthwash and easy use, the using this mouthwash with oral hygiene education is recommended to improve nutritional indices of patients in cancer care units.

Keywords: Mucositis, Weight Loss, Mouthwash, Honey, Oral Hygiene

Effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on subjective well-being among hemodialysis patients: A randomized clinical trial study

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Introduction: Chronic kidney disease and hemodialysis lead to many physical and psychological problems which can have adverse effects on the physical, psychological health and well-being of patients. Correspondingly, some studies indicated that the acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) is effective on improving physical and mental health in patients with chronic illnesses. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on subjective well-being in patients undergoing hemodialysis.

Materials and Methods: Current study was a randomized clinical trial with pretest, posttest and follow up, which conducted on 22 patients undergoing hemodialysis in Kosar Hospital of Semnan (Iran). Data was collected by Questionnaire of subjective-well-being.

Results: There was significant statistical differences between two groups in the subscales of psychological well-being ($p = 0.001$) and social well-being ($p = 0.017$).

Conclusion: According to the results, it is recommended to the use of ACT as an effective and complementary psychological intervention alongside with medical therapy to improve the subjective-well-being of hemodialysis patients.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease, Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, Quality of Life, subjective well-being.

Association between proximal femoral geometry and incidence of proximal femoral fractures

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Introduction: Recently, proximal femur geometry has been identified as a risk factor for hip fracture, and studies about the association of proximal femoral geometric indices with these fractures worldwide have reported inconsistent results. In this study, this association was studied in an Iranian population.

Materials and Methods: In this case control study that was performed in Ayatollah Kashani Hospital in 1395 in Shahrekord, 81 patients with proximal femur fracture were trained with low energy and 83 healthy subjects over 50 years old. After recording the demographic data, the pelvic radiograph was taken and femoral neck width (FNW), femoral Shaft Diameter (FSD), femoral neck axis length (FNAL), hip axis length (HAL) and neck shaft angle (NSA) parameters were measured in both groups using orthopedic ruler. Data analysis was performed using stata software.

Results: The mean age of case group (70.81 ± 13.86 years) was significantly higher than control group (61.35 ± 9.89 years) ($P=0.00$). Interestingly, the mean height and weight of case group were lower than control group ($P<0.05$). After adjusting for age, among the geometric indices, only FNW was lower in case group than control group ($P=0.01$), and there was no significant difference in FNAL, HAL, FSD and NSA indices between the two groups ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: In this study older age, female sex, shorter heights, and less weight were associated with the incidence of proximal femoral fractures. Conclusively, FNAL, HAL, FSD, and NSA could not predict proximal femoral fractures in our samples. However, FNW reduction significantly increased the risk of femoral neck fractures in both male and female patients.

Keywords: Bone and Bones, Femoral Fractures, Bone Density, Femur Neck

Effect of eight weeks resistance training with ginger supplementation on malondialdehyde and body composition index in type 2 diabetes patients

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to determine the effect of eight weeks resistance training and ginger consumption on malondialdehyde (MDA) and body composition index in type 2 diabetic patients.

Materials and Methods: In this semi-experimental design with double-blind, 44 type 2 diabetic patients (fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dl 30-60) (with an average height 169.92 ± 7.20 cm, weight 82.41 ± 6.34 Kg, age $53/49 \pm 7/01$ years and body composition 28.57 ± 2.07 m²), were selected purposefully and randomly divided into four groups: Ginger rhizome, resistance training plus placebo consumption, resistance training plus ginger rhizome and placebo groups. Ginger rhizome capsule (Zintoma, 1g) was given once a day for 8 weeks. Resistance training carried out using a progressive resistance protocol with 65 to 80 1RM consisted of eight resistance exercises for 8 weeks (three times a week). Before starting the exercise program and after eight weeks, the blood samples were collected from the antecubital vein. The MDA concentration was determined by spectrophotometer method and thiobarbituric acid and body composition was calculated with a caliper device.

Results: The results of the study showed a significant decrease in the MDA concentration in all groups except the placebo group. Body mass index and body fat were significantly different in training groups, but there was no change in ginger rhizome and placebo groups ($p \geq 0.05$).

Conclusion: The long-term use of ginger supplementation and resistance training reduced serum levels of MDA and body composition, so long-term resistance training with zinc supplementation could be an effective factor for the desired changes in the oxidative stress index and body composition of patients Type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Resistant Training, Malondialdehyde, Body composition, Ginger, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Plasma levels of omentin in patients with medullary thyroid carcinoma

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Introduction: Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) accounts for 5- 10% of thyroid malignancies. The origin of medullary thyroid cancer is para-follicular cells of the thyroid. Several studies showed that relationship between adipokines and cancers. Omentin is an adipokine secreted from adipose tissue. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between plasma levels of omentin in patients with medullary thyroid cancer.

Materials and Methods: In this case-control study, 90 individuals were studied (45 cases and 45 controls). Omentin plasma levels of these individuals were measured by ELISA method.

Results: In general, plasma levels of omentin in all patients with MTC was significantly higher than the control group ($P = 0.002$). Omentin plasma levels in both women and men with MTC were significantly higher than the corresponding control group ($P = 0.0371$, and $P = 0.0240$, respectively).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that plasma levels omentin in patients with MTV were higher than the healthy group. Thus omentin may be considered as a novel and promising biomarker for diagnosis or confirmation of MTC.

Keywords: Thyroid Neoplasms, Adipokine, Omentin.

Expressive and receptive lexicons in Persian toddlers aged 12-14 months

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Introduction: Toddlers communicate through vocalizations, gestures and words. So, early diagnosis of vocabulary problems based on the developmental findings is the first step in the early intervention. It is essential to have developmental data based on each culture and geographic region. The aim of the current study was to investigate receptive and expressive lexicons in Persian toddlers using the McArthur Bates questionnaire-persian version.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, the expressive and receptive lexicons of 64 Farsi speaking toddlers aged 12 to 14 months (32 girls and 32 males) were investigated. The participants were invited through the Bardaskan health centers in Razavi Khorasan province, Iran. Then regarding to the inclusion criteria, toddlers were selected through simple non-probability sampling method. All mothers filled out the McArthur's expressive and receptive vocabulary lists-form I (397 words).

Results: The mean \pm SD for the receptive lexicon was 147.64 ± 37.57 , and for the expressive lexicon was 18.22 ± 12.26 . Considerably, there were no significant differences between boys and girls in any of these variables ($p > 0.05$). Meaningly, Toddlers showed different preferences for the subcategories of receptive and expressive vocabularies. While for the receptive lexicon, main words belonged to the verbs, names of the small appliances, and food subcategories, in expressive vocabulary people's names, environmental sounds and games and daily routines were at the top. There is a direct and significant relationship between age and the lexicon size ($p < 0/05$, $r = 0/4$)

Conclusion: The findings of the present study showed that the lexicon development of Toddlers in Bardscan follows the universal of language development. Since the receptive lexicon developed before the expressive one, the size of receptive lexicon was larger than the size of the expressive one, and the size of expressive lexicon increased with age. Even toddlers in Bardscan have lexical preferences which were similar to the toddlers from different languages and cultures. The only difference between the participants of the present study and toddlers from different languages or cultures was the size of the both lexicons. Consequently, Toddlers in Bardscan had larger receptive and expressive lexicons that might be related to the culture and the extent of the relationship between them and the other people.

Keywords: MacArthur-Bates Questionnaire, Toddlers, Receptive Lexicon, Expressive Lexicon.

Lexical diversity in Persian late talkers: A pilot study

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Introduction: The first diagnostic feature of late- children talkers is the low number of descriptive vocabulary coffers compared to peers. The purpose of this study was to compare the lexical variation (TTR) between late and spoken Persian language children in the age range of 2-3 years.

Materials and Methods: In this pilot cross-sectional-comparative study, 8 late talkers and 8 normal children matched according age, gender and education of mother, were participated. These children did not have any neurological and motor deficit, hearing impairment, autism, and intellectual disabilities. So, report of mothers was used for determination of words in expressive vocabulary of both groups. Words were parted to 4 classes of nouns, verbs, modifier words and grammatical words. Mean of TTR in 4 classes was compared in both groups using Mann Whitney U test.

Results: Results indicated that the mean frequency of noun class to the total words in late talkers is significantly more than typical children. The mean frequencies of verb and modifier classes to the total words in typical children are significantly more than late talkers. The mean frequency of grammatical words class to the total words in late talkers is more than typical children but this difference isn't significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Increasing of TTR in late talker's noun category indicated a delay in development of expressive vocabulary. Reasons, prognosis and need of preventive intervention have been discussed.

Keywords: Developmental Disabilities, Language Development Disorders, Speech Disorders, Late Talker, Lexical Diversity, Child Language

Structure and internal consistency evaluation of personality inventory for DSM-5 in an Iranian population

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Introduction: The DSM-5 Personality Disorder Questionnaire (PID-5) is a diagnostic tool created for the purpose of diagnostic-based diagnosis in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Considering the need for valid instruments in the field of diagnosis of personality disorders in Farsi, the present study was designed to translate and evaluate the structure and internal consistency of the Personality Inventory for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5th Edition (PID-5).

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study had done in 2017. After translating PID-5 via forward and backward translation method, the data gathering have been started. Participants were 285 (66% women) Community-dwelling adults.

Results: The mean alpha coefficient for PID-5 in the current study was .74 ranging from .52 (Suspiciousness) to .90 (Eccentricity). The majority of scales (i.e., 18) had alphas above .70. The range of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for Domains were 0.70 (Antagonism) to 0.84 (Psychoticism). Additionally, five factors structure of PID-5 was replicated in Iranian culture.

Conclusion: This study provided initial support for the structural validity, internal consistency and cross-cultural similarity of The Persian version of PID-5. So, the PID-5 can be used in research and diagnosis of personality traits in Iranian society confidently.

Keywords: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, DSM-5, Personality Disorders, Personality Inventory, PID-5

Prediction the severity of addiction based on the role of the demographic factors, history of childhood abuse, temperament dimension and emotional schemas

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Introduction: The severity of addiction is one of the important indicators in the typology, etiology and treatment of drug users. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of demographic factors (age of onset of consumption, family history), history of anxiety and psychological factors (mood and emotional schemas) in predicting the severity of addiction.

Materials and Methods: Using a correlation scheme, 325 people with substance use disorder were selected in an accessible manner. We used demographic checklist, trauma history questionnaire, temperament and character inventory and emotional schemas questionnaire for gathering data.

Results: Addiction severity of individuals with a history of childhood abuse was higher than individuals without these kinds of experiences. Multiple regressions showed that simplistic view about emotion, novelty seeking and acceptance of emotions explained 30% variances of addiction severity. The association between novelty seeking and acceptance of emotions with addiction severity was negative, but the association between simplistic views about emotions and addiction severity was positive.

Conclusion: History of childhood abuse increase severity of addiction. Novelty seeking as a distal factor has effective on the addiction severity. Simplistic view over emotions and problems in accepting emotions were proximal psychopathological mechanisms which contribute in relapse of addiction and could be targeted in treatment of individuals with substance use disorders.

Keywords: Addictive Behavior, Childhood Abuse, Temperament, Drug Users.

Oral erythromycin and feeding intolerance in preterm infants

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Introduction: Milk intolerance is a common problem in a preterm neonate with low birth weight, which results in the need to feed through the vessel with its many complications. Erythromycin is an antibiotic with prokinetic properties that can have beneficial effects in the treatment of this disorder. This study was performed to evaluate the effect of moderate dose erythromycin on the treatment of intolerance to nutrition in preterm infants.

Materials and Methods: In this randomized clinical trial, the neonates were randomly divided into two groups receiving erythromycin (20 mg/kg/day) or placebo, and the number of cases of milk intolerance (milk lavage), milk filling time, necrotizing enterocolitis, duration of hospitalization, probable complications of erythromycin, such as hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, and other cases were compared in both groups.

Results: 64 preterm infants with the mean gestational age of 30.1 ± 2.49 weeks were studied. The number of milk intolerance and the mean milk filling time (150 cc/kg/day) were significantly lower in the erythromycin group than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Other variables were not significantly different between the two groups of erythromycin and placebo ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Erythromycin with a moderate dose was effective in reducing the incidence of milk intolerance and improving the mean time to reach the full volume of milk in premature neonates with low birth weight, and it appeared to be a safe drug for these neonates.

Keywords: Erythromycin, Newborn Infant, Premature Infant.

Predicting the self-efficacy of patients with stoma based on general health

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Introduction: In addition to increasing survival and improving the quality of life of the patient, ostomy surgery leads to mental, psychological and social isolation. Considerably, having a good general health and high self-efficacy is necessary to cope with stressful situations in these patients. In this way, the purpose of this study was to predict self-efficacy based on general health dimensions in patients with ostomy.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 100 patients with ostomy referring to the Iranian Ostomy Society were selected through simple and accessible sampling in 2016. Data were collected by questionnaires of demographic, general health, and stoma self-efficacy scale.

Results: Most of the patients (68%) were under the age of 65 years. The mean and standard deviation of the general health and self-efficacy were 28.3 ± 7.6 and 96.6 ± 15.1 respectively. Pearson correlation test showed a positive and significant correlation between self-efficacy with anxiety/insomnia ($r=0.357$, $P=0.001$) and physical symptoms ($r = 0.191$, $P < 0.05$) dimension, and a negative and significant correlation between self-efficacy and depression ($r = -0.279$, $P = 0.001$). The results of stepwise regression showed that insomnia/anxiety, depression and physical symptoms were able to explain 36.8% of self-efficacy changes in these patients.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the findings of this study showed that general health status and its dimensions predict self-efficacy in patients with ostomy. This was especially true in patients with lower levels of education and older.

Keywords: Ostomy, HealthStatus, Self Efficacy.

A comparative study on the effect of group counseling of stress management skills and vitamin B6 using on symptoms of premenstrual syndrome: A randomized clinical trial

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Introduction: Premenstrual syndrome includes physical, mood and behavior symptoms that repeatedly occurring in the luteal of the menstrual cycle and can lead to lack of adaptation against the husband, mistreatment against the children, family conflict and social relations reduction. The current study investigated the effect of group counseling of stress management skills and vitamin B6 on symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (PMS).

Materials and Methods: This randomized clinical trial was conducted on 66 students with PMS in 2016 (Iran). PMS subjects divided into the stress management group, the vitamin B6 group and the control group (n = 22 in each group). The stress managements group trained using a life skill package during 4 sessions (2 hours) per week during the two successive menstrual cycles. The vitamin B6 group received 80 mg of vitamin daily for the last 7 days of the two successive successive cycles. The control group did not receive any interventions. The data were collected using the demographic questionnaire and the premenstrual screening symptoms tools questionnaire (PSST).

Results: Two months after the intervention, the intensity of PMS symptoms was significantly reduced in both intervention groups than the control group ($P < 0.05$). No significant difference was found between the stress management and vitamin 6 groups.

Conclusion: The present study shows that both the stress management counseling and vitamin B6 can reduce the severity of the PMS symptoms. Given that the non-pharmacological method is free of side effects, the stress management method is recommended for controlling the symptoms of the PMS.

Keywords: Group Consultation, Stress Management Skills, Vitamin B6, Premenstrual Syndrome, Randomized Clinical Trial.

Effects of IL-4 and RANKL synergism on survival of peripheral blood monocytes in patients with giant cell granuloma

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Introduction: Giant cell granuloma is a non-neoplastic lesion that is characterized by the fact that granulation tissue proliferation has many multiples of giant cells. Considering the role of IL-4 and RANKL in the pathogens of the disease in this study, we investigated the synergism effects of these two factors on the survival of monocytes isolated from peripheral blood in patients with giant cell granuloma compared with healthy subjects.

Materials and Methods: After blood collection of patients with giant cell granuloma and healthy individuals, peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated by ficoll density gradient centrifugation and the monocytes were isolated using human Monocyte Isolation Kit II. Isolated monocytes were then cultured in the absence or presence of IL-4 and RANKL (10 and 20 ng/mL) for five days. After morphological examination by inverted microscope, following MTT assay was performed to determine proliferation.

Results: The results showed a difference in the survival of monocytes in comparison between the patient group and the healthy group after the treatment period. On the other hand, in both patient and healthy groups, the number of treated cells was higher in comparison to untreated control groups, which in the groups treated with morphological evidence showed a change in favor of the formation of giant cells. Both IL-4 and RANKL factors increased the survival of monocytes in comparison with the control group.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed the increased survival and the number of monocytes isolated from peripheral blood in patients with giant cell granuloma by IL-4 and RANKL factors, with the creation of morphology of giant cell. These results indicate that IL-4 and RANKL factors are involved in the onset of malignant disease.

Keywords: IL-4, Monocyte, RANKL, Giant Cell Granuloma.

Relationship between maternal age and developmental status infants aged 6-18 months

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Introduction: Because of the need for more and different follow-ups in developmental delayed children, determining the effective factors, one of which is the mother's age during pregnancy, is important in any community. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relationship between maternal age and developmental status of infants.

Materials and Methods: This case-control study was performed on a multistage sampling method to examine the demographic characteristics and development of 6-18 months old infants who referred to comprehensive health centers (Qazvin, Iran) in 2017. Two hundred participants were evaluated in two groups of 100 subjects (with developmental delay) and control (normal development). The developmental status was measured using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) that have been standardized in Iran and have national cutting points.

Results: Notably, there were significant relations between mean maternal ($P = 0.000$) and father ($P = 0.001$) age with developmental status. Also, there was a significant relationship between developmental delay in the area of the communication ($P = 0.000$) and problem-solving ($P = 0.008$) with maternal age. However, there was no significant difference between maternal ($P = 0.43$) and paternal educational level ($P = 0.34$) with development status.

Conclusion: Growth and development of children, especially development, is of particular importance. Given the relationship between maternal ages at pregnancy with developmental delay in this study, informing parents in this field can be effective in preventing the developmental delay.

Keywords: Developmental Disabilities, Maternal Age, Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ), Child Development.

Correlation between serum levels of RANKL with osteoporosis in patients with beta thalassemia major

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Introduction: Osteoporosis is a major problem in patients with B-thalassemia major. Osteoclasts hyperactivity, which increases serum levels of receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand (RANKL), plays an important role in the pathogenesis of osteoporosis in these patients. The aim of this study was to study the relationship between serum levels of RANKL and osteoporosis in patients with beta thalassemia major.

Materials and Methods: 52 patients with beta thalassemia major and 22 people with thalassemia minor without any osteoporosis symptoms as controls were entered the study. Six ml of peripheral blood was obtained for hematologic and serum RANKL measurements.

Results: The mean of bone mineral density in patients were 0.57 ± 0.3 and 0.69 ± 0.11 in femur and vertebra, respectively. There were significant differences between hematologic parameters of patients and controls. The mean of patient's serum RANKL level was 198.4pg/mL and in controls was 112.25pg/mL. There was a correlation between decrease of femur BMD ($p < 0.02$) and increase of RANKL level.

Conclusion: Our findings demonstrate that increases of serum levels of RANKL in patients with beta thalassemia major may lead to the osteoporosis, and thus, the detection of RANKL, could be useful for early diagnosis of osteoporosis.

Keywords: B- Thalassemia Major, Osteoporosis, Hematologic Parameters, RANKL.

Factors affecting on fertility behavior from the perspective of professionals: A qualitative study

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Introduction: Fertility is responsible for the biological survival of the community. Therefore awareness of the fertility behaviors and the reasons for choosing these behaviors is very important. This study was designed to explain the factors influencing behavioral thinking from the viewpoint of specialists in the year 2016.

Materials and Methods: This qualitative study was carried out by content analysis method and with an analytical approach and an individual interview for collecting the views of the reproductive health and nursing staff and a group of well-educated women in northern Khorasan with different specializations at Bent Alhadi Hospital and Nursing Midwifery School and the province's advertising site and was conducted in relation to the factors influencing behavior. The duration of each interview was between 30-45 minutes and also was saturated with 40 people. To analyze the qualitative data, MAXQDA10 software was used.

Results: The process of data analysis led to the emergence of two main categories including the underlying factors (welfare and access, social activities, women's independence and authority, ethnic-religious factors, government incentive packages, the impact of cyberspace, the situation health Community), and Individual factors including (reproductive health behavior, self-supporting, fertility desires of couples, couples sexual preferences, constraints childbearing, child and maternal health concerns). Considerably, some of them can be placed in both social and individual domains.

Conclusion: Since fertility behavior as the most important phenomenon of population fluctuations is a multifactorial phenomenon and a wide variety of economic, social, and cultural factors influence on fertility through a complex mechanisms, therefore, it will be effective to identify the factors affecting fertility behavior and it seeks to provide appropriate policy with different views and different cultures in the country.

Keywords: Reproductive Behavior, Women, Qualitative Research.

Preventive effects of progesterone against neuropathic pain responses in a rat model of chronic constriction injury

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Introduction: Neuropathic pain is a chronic pain that results from damage to the central nervous system and also environment. Neuropathic pain is important for general health and approximately 6% of the adult population is affected worldwide. Despite the therapeutic choices, treatment for neuropathic pain is facing challenges. An experimental model that is very close to human neuropathic model is the chronic constriction injury (CCI) model. Progesterone (PROG) is one of the most potent anti-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory neurostimulants, and GABA-A receptor plays an important role in mediating the biological effects of PROG. In this study, the effects of PROG on behavioral responses of pain in the neuropathic pain model of CCI, and the possible role of GABA-A receptor in its effect were investigated in rats.

Materials and Methods: 70 male Wistar rats were used in 7 groups (n = 10). First, neuropathic pain was induced by the CCI method in the respective groups. Following CCI, PROG (6 mg/kg) and or the GABA-A receptor antagonist bicuculin (0.5 or 2 mg/kg) or vehicle were administered daily until day 13 post-CCI. On days 14 and 27, the behavioural tests including mechanical allodynia and thermal hyperalgesia were done.

Results: Daily injections of PROG PROG for 12 days prevented the mechanical allodynia and thermal hyperalgesia following CCI and this effect was blocked the bicuculin pretreatment.

Conclusion: The findings of this study showed that treatment with progesterone may prevent the development of peripheral neuropathy, at least in part, via GABA-A receptors.

Keywords: Neuropathic Pain, Progesterone, CCI, Beicukulin

In vitro anti-bacterial effect of nano-polyamidoamine-G5 dendrimer

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Introduction: Progress in nanotechnology in the past decayed has created various opportunities for evaluation of biological effects such as anti-bacterial effects of nanoparticles. This study was aimed to examine synthesis and the antibacterial effect of Nano-Polyamidoamine-G5 (NPAMAM-G5) dendrimer on *Klebsiella Pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*, *Shigella Dysenteriae* and *Bacillus Subtilis*.

Materials and Methods: NPAMAM-G5 dendrimers was synthesized by Tomalia's divergent growth approach. The antibacterial effects of NPAMAM-G5 dendrimer were studied by disc diffusion and micro-dilution method. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria were determined according to Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guideline. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was used to analyze morphology and size of NPAMAM-G5.

Results: Zone of inhibition in concentration 25 µg/ml of NPAMAM-G5 dendrimers for *Klebsiella Pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa*, *Shigella Dysenteriae* and *Bacillus Subtilis* were 27, 13, 30 and 18 mm, respectively. There was a significant difference regarding the zone of inhibition between gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria ($p < 0.05$). Remarkably, the MIC for *Klebsiella Pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa* and *Shigella Dysenteriae* was 2.5 µg/ml and for *Bacillus Subtilis* was 25 µg/ml. The MBC for *Shigella Dysenteriae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were 50 and 200 µg/ml, respectively and for *Klebsiella Oxytoca* and *Bacillus Subtilis* was 100 µg/ml. It was found that NPAMAM-G5 particles had a spherical shape with a mean diameter size of 10 nm.

Conclusion: According to the results, the NPAMAM-G5 dendrimer with end amine groups displayed a positive effect on the removal of standard strains of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria.

Keywords: Gram Positive Bacteria, Gram Negative Bacteria, Dendrimers, Polyamines, Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Detection of *cdtB* gene among enteric bacteria in patients with gastroenteritis and irritable bowel syndrome

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Introduction: Cytolethal distending toxin (CDT) is one of the bacterial toxins that present in a variety of Gram-negative human pathogens, such as *E. coli*, *Salmonella* spp. and *Campylobacter* spp. CDT consist of three subunits encoded by three adjacent genes, including *cdtA*, *cdtB* and *cdtC*. It is approved that *cdtB* had toxic activity and caused DNA damage of the host cell. Despite its presence in different bacterial species, role of CDT in acute and chronic infections, such as gastroenteritis and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is unclear. To clear this correlation, we studied the prevalence of *cdtB* gene among different enteropathogenic bacteria in patients with gastroenteritis and IBS compared with healthy people.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted on stool samples that obtained from patients with gastroenteritis, IBS and healthy people (as control). All the samples were subjected to DNA extraction. *cdtB* of *Campylobacter* spp., *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Providencia alkalifaciens*, *Salmonella enterica* and *E. coli* was analyzed by PCR using specific primers.

Results: *CdtB* encoding *Campylobacter* spp. was found in 7.5% (5/80) and 34.6% (52/150) of patients with IBS and gastroenteritis, respectively. Also, the PCR results showed that 14% (14/150) of the patients with gastroenteritis and 5% (8/80) of IBS patients carried *CdtB* encoding *Salmonella enterica*. None of the samples were infected with *CdtB* -encoding *E. coli* and *Providencia* spp. Finally, all results were confirmed by sequencing.

Conclusion: Our results showed the presence of *CdtB* encoding pathogenic bacteria in IBS patients and those with gastroenteritis. Regarding the high frequency of *CdtB* encoding *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* spp., it was proposed that infection to these bacterias could be considered as a risk factor for the development of post-infectious IBS in Iranian patients. Further studies are needed to establish this relationship.

Keywords: Enteric pathogens, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Gastroenteritis, Cytolethal distending toxin.

Resistance pattern to macrolides and tetracyclines and detection of *ermA*, *ermB*, *ermC* and *mphC* genes in clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus* producing toxic shock syndrome toxin-1

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Introduction: The excessive use of Macrolide-Lincosamide-Streptogramin B (MLSB) to treat infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), the producer of toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1), can provide the basis for the emergence of resistant strains. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of antibiotic resistance to macrolides and tetracyclines and the genes involved in the occurrence of these resistance in *S. aureus* strains with TSST-1 toxin.

Materials and Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 113 isolates of *S. aureus* were studied. Determination of pattern of resistance to macrolides and tetracyclines and different induction phenotypes was performed using disk diffusion method and D test. PCR was used to determine the presence of *ermA*, *ermB*, *ermC*, *mphC* and *tsst* gene.

Results: Of 113 isolates of *S. aureus*, 13 isolates (11.5%) were phenotypic D and 11 isolates (9.7%) were a phenotype R. Based on the resistance to clindamycin-erythromycin, 69 isolates (61.66%) were identified as S-phenotype. Tetracycline-resistant isolates (59.29%) had the highest frequency, and isolates resistant to minosilicon, dithromycin and tritromycin had the lowest abundance. In addition, 16 isolates (15.14%) were *tst* gene, 15 isolates (13.27%) were *ermA* gene, 6 isolates (5.3%) were *ermB* gene, 14 isolates (12.38%) were genes *ermC* and 1 isolate (0.88%) were also carriers of the *aphC* gene. There was a significant relationship between *S. aureus* MLSB strains and *tst* gene presence ($p \geq 0.05$).

Conclusion: Induced resistance to clindamycin and tetracycline had a significant relationship with the presence of *tst* gene in *S. aureus* strains producing TSST-1 toxin.

Keywords: *Staphylococcus Aureus*, Antibiotic Resistance, *Tsst* Gene, Toxic Shock Syndrome Toxin-1, *ermA* Gene, *ermB* Gene.

Relationship between synthesis of P21 and Cyclin D1 proteins and histomorphometric parameters of mice testicular tissue in presence of Aflatoxin G1

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Introduction: AFG1 after B1 is the most important aflatoxin found in beans and grains. Remarkably, aflatoxin cause a decrease in production and quality of sperm. In the current study, the effect of AFG1 on spermatogenesis, spermiogenicity, synthesis of P21 and cyclin D1 proteins in testicular tissue was investigated.

Materials and Methods: 24 male albino mice were divided into 4 groups; control group intraperitoneally received 0.2 ml corn oil and experimental groups received AFG1 (20 µg) for 7, 15, and 35 days, respectively. After 7, 15 and 35 days, the testicular tissue samples were taken, and after preparing tissue sections, hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining was performed. Histomorphometric parameters and the immunohistochemical analysis of proteins of P21 and cyclin D1 were investigated. Data analysis was carried out using one-way ANOVA at the significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The results of this study showed that the diameter of the spermatozoa tubes and the thickness of the germinal epithelium in the experimental groups significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), which was time dependent. The percentage of semen tubes with differentiation coefficients, tubular replacement as well as negative spermiogenesis increased in mice receiving AFG1. Conspicuously, injection of AFG1 in experimental group mice resulted in increased synthesis of P21 and cyclin D1 proteins.

Conclusion: AFG1 interrupted cell division by increasing the amount of protein synthesis of Cyclin D1 and P21 protein, which in turn could be a disorder in the process of spermatogenesis. However, increase differentiation indices, tubular differentiation, and spermiogenesis in testicular tissue, which consequently lead to a decrease in sperm production and quality.

Keywords: Aflatoxin G1, Spermatogenesis, Spermiogenesis, Cyclin D1, P21, Mice.

Case report

Denture free inflammatory papillary hyperplasia: A rare case report

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Introduction: Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (IPH) is a benign mucosal lesion that frequently affects palatal mucosa in denture wearers. Notably, most of the cases are asymptomatic but some of the patients feel the burning sensation and discomfort. In this way, IPH is associated with 24hours use of denture especially at night, so the main treatment modalities focused on denture modification and candidiasis infection inhibition. Current article reports a rare case of IPH in a denture free person.

Case report: A 29 years old healthy woman referred to department of oral medicine, School of Dentistry Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences (Yazd, Iran) with complaint of toothache. In our routine intraoral examination, a red pebbly plaque with irregular and poorly defined borders on palatal vault was inspected. Nystatin suspension was advised. Reexamination was done after one week that reduction in lesion size and erythema was observed and the lesion was improved generally. Unfortunately, she didn't represent on next follow-up session for no signs and discomfort.

Conclusion: IPH is not always associated with dentures, but also deep and abnormal palate could be the cause of this lesion, requiring multidisciplinary approaches between physicians and dentists' especially oral medicine to resolve this problem completely.

Keywords: Hyperplasia, Denture Stomatitis, Denture, Palate.